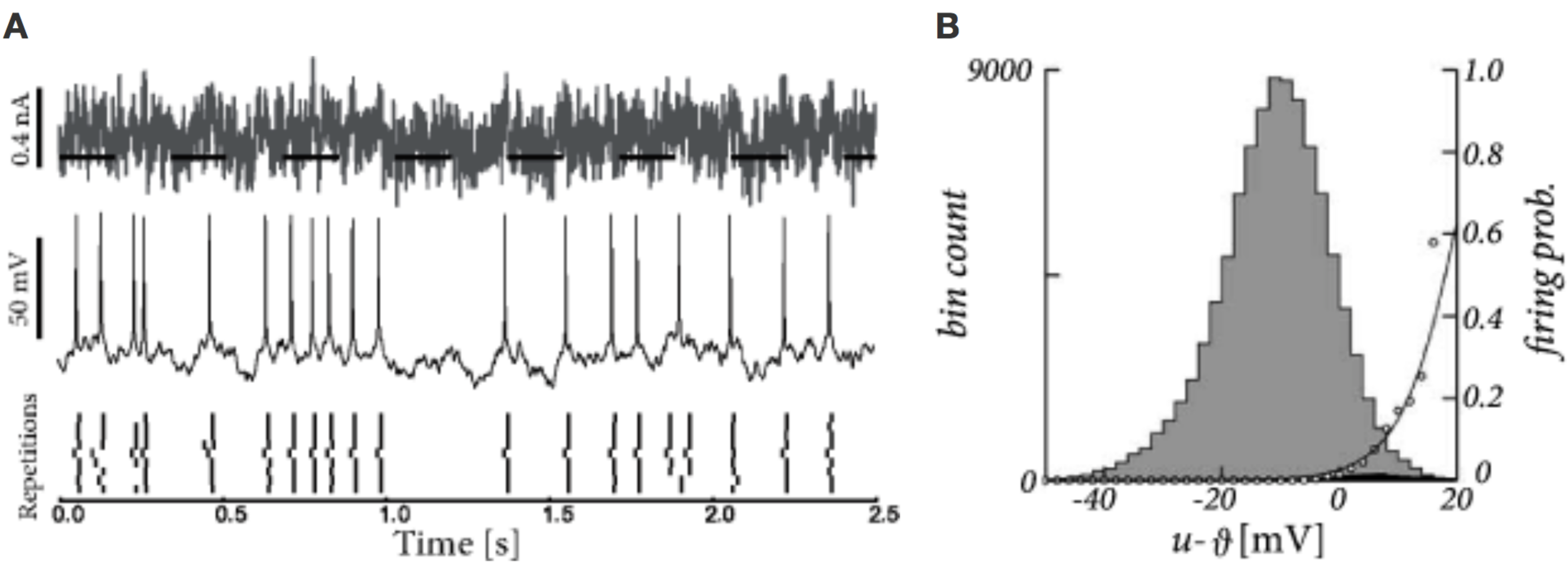

Fig. 9.3: The instantaneous firing intensity extracted from experiments can be fitted by an exponential escape rate. **A**. A real neuron is driven by a time-dependent input current (top)

Fig. 9.3: The instantaneous firing intensity extracted from experiments can be fitted by an exponential escape rate. **A**. A real neuron is driven by a time-dependent input current (top) generating a fluctuating voltage with occasional spikes (middle), which are repeated with high precision, but not perfectly, across several trials (bottom). **B**. The black histogram (very small) shows the number of times (bin count, vertical axis) that the model voltage calculated from Eq. (9.1) falls in the bin $u - \vartheta$ (horizontal axis) *and* the real neuron fires. Gray histogram indicates distribution of voltage when the real neuron does not fire. The ratio (black/black plus gray) in each bin gives the firing probability $P_F(u - \vartheta)$ (open circles, probability scale on the right) which can be fitted by Eq. (9.8) using an exponential escape rate (solid line), $f(u - \vartheta) = \frac{1}{\tau_0} \exp[\beta\,(u - \vartheta)]$ with a steepness of $\beta = (4\ \mathrm{mV})^{-1}$ and a mean latency at threshold of $\tau_0 = 19$ ms. From Jolivet et al. 2006.

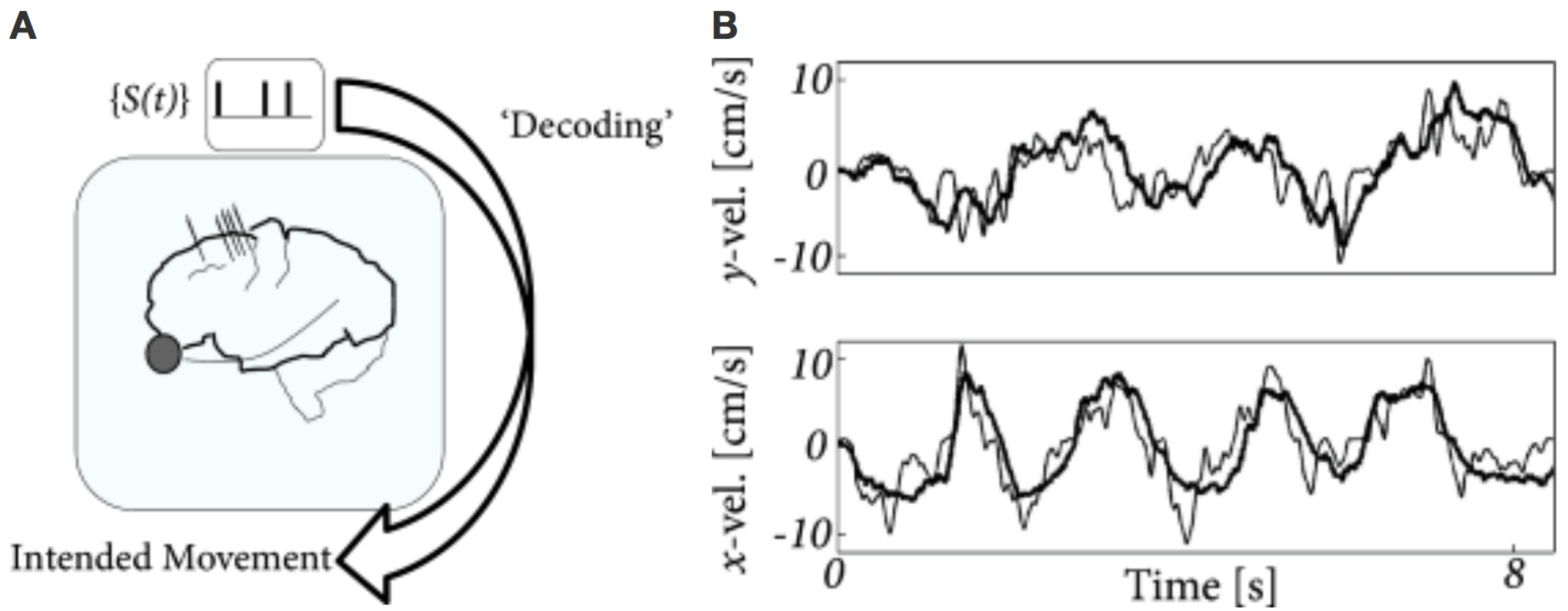

Fig. 11.12: Decoding hand velocity from spiking activity in area MI of cortex. **A** Schematics. **B**. The real hand velocity (thin black line) is compared to the decoded velocity (thick black line) for the $x-$ (top) and the $y-$components (bottom). Modified from Truccolo et al. (521).